

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLON HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1829.

No. 44.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution by the Board of Directors, to collect without delay, the subscriptions due to the Seminary, in order, as soon as possible, to commence the erection of Buildings, Mr. HENRY WITMER, of Menallen township, has been appointed Collector for the County of Adams, and borough of Gettysburg.

By order of the Board,  
C. A. BARNITZ, Treas'r.  
Aug. 25. 5t

## PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of *Frederick Boyer and George Smyser*, Assignees of JOHN KING, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on *Tuesday the 22d of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Prothy.  
Aug. 18. 1c

## FOR SALE.

### A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains *20 ACRES OF LAND*, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a *Tavern*, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.  
May 19. 1f

## New Goods.

### BT. GILBERT.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware*—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, May 19. 1f

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS the Subscriber gave a note of hand to SHELDON MARKS, dated 4th December, 1828, payable in 12 months, for the sum of *Twenty Dollars*—and, as he has received no satisfaction therefor, he hereby cautions all persons not to take an assignment of said Note, as he is determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

MOSES JENKINS.  
Aug. 18. 3t

## GETTYSBURG GUARDS!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 5th of September next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By Order,  
D. ZIEGLER, O. S.  
Aug. 25. 1p

RECEIVED, DR. CHAPMAN'S *Anti-Dysentery or Sour Stomach Pills*. Indigestion or Sour Stomach is acknowledged, by the medical writers to be a complaint of a stubborn kind, at all times very difficult of cure. This is sufficiently illustrated in the disappointment of those who unfortunately suffer under it, as they for the most part find that, after having tried many things to little or no purpose, they are at last obliged to use perhaps the most powerful of life such articles as can at best but palliate the disease. Under such circumstances my medicine capable of removing the complaint must surely be an article highly deserving the attention of all those who are afflicted with it. The proprietor of these Pills is therefore happy in offering to the afflicted an infallible medicine, the success of which has never yet been equalled for the cure of Dyspepsia in its most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up of water which

is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, and disturbed sleep, &c.—Whoever applies these Pills in the above disease according to directions, will never be disappointed, as they have never once been known to fail in producing a radical and permanent cure. The use of a single box will convince the most unbelieving of their efficacy. They will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion that tone and vigor which is absolutely necessary to the well being of the animal economy.

The above valuable medicine is offered for sale by  
S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist.  
Gettysburg, Aug. 18. cow4t

## DE LA MONTERAT'S COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

FOR the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumption.

To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated Specific is only necessary to convince the incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects.—Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from highly respectable gentlemen will show its value.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Feb. 14th, 1829.

Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it. I will, therefore, as briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been, for the last five or six years, laboring under a Pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending physician, during which I have consulted many physicians, taken much medicine, but all to little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months, until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific, I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken. But in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state, I commenced the use of this Specific. I took the first dose at night in a little herb-tea, sweetened, which threw me into a general perspiration and procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine as directed, and in about five days, my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this Specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper.

Your's respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN R. ELLICOTT.  
BALTIMORE, Feb 19th, 1829.

I, Joseph N. Ruckle, do hereby certify, that for upwards of six months, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough and shortness of breath, and every indication, (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption; after having been persuaded by my parents, I was induced to make trial of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific, and the use of three bottles completely restored me to health.

JOSEPH N. RUCKLE.

The following commendatory notice is from a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and student of the late Dr. Rush. Having recommended the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific in my own private practice for some time past, and having witnessed its decided efficacy in many cases which had previously resisted the usual remedies, I now with much pleasure give my testimony in its favor by stating, that I have prescribed the Specific with great success in Asthma, Rheumatic Inflammation, or Inflammation and Suberose of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions and Catarrhal affections on the breast. The length of time many of the diseases have been cured, convinces me that they are permanent, and may, with propriety, be said, that its healing qualities rank it superior to any other remedy of the present day.

ALEXANDER W. PHIPSON, M. D.  
It is for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.  
Aug. 18. cow4t

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 1st day of October next*, on the premises, the following valuable Property:

### A Tract of first rate

### LINESTONE LAND,

Late the Estate of JOHN MCCREARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowago, and partly in Mountpleasant townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Abraham Reiff, Henry Herring, Widow Wills, and others, and containing

*224 Acres, & 118 Perches,* neat measure, *PATENTED LAND.*

The Improvements are, a two-story

Log House, a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story

House, a Still-house,

a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house, also a good Spring, convenient to the house;

Two Lime-stone Quarries opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered;

### An elegant Mill Seat,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door: and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas McCreary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will shew the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two. The Conditions,—*five thousand dollars* in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by  
THOMAS MCCREARY, }  
JOSEPH MCCREARY, }  
June 30. 15

## EPHRAIM MARTIN,

## TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former customers, and the Public in general, that he has become a Subscriber to Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *PATENT PROTRACTOR SYSTEM* for cutting all kinds of Garments,

which system is in general use throughout the United States, and is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others that I have spoken to, the best that ever has been introduced in our country. Every Subscriber to Mr. Ward's System receives, from Philadelphia, a Book of the Fashions every three months, which will enable them at all times to cut and make fashionable work. Any person wishing to become a Subscriber to the above system can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber, who has been legally appointed agent, by Mr. Ward.

—29—

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand in the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where the best and most fashionable work shall be done, on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices, for Cash. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken.

July 21. 1f

## NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the late A Firm of GALLOWAY and MCCREARY, are requested to settle with the Subscriber on or before the *1st of October next*, as I, the surviving Partner, am required to make settlement with the Executors.

DAVID MCCREARY.  
August 1. 5t

## DR. SMYTSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

March 24. 1f

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 3d of October next*, on the premises,

### A VALUABLE FARM,

Late the property of GEORGE BIESECKER, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Mickle, Henry Hershey, Thomas Orr, and others, containing about

### 100 ACRES,

of Patented Land. There is a sufficiency of Meadow, and a large quantity of Timber on the Farm. The improvements are

two Log Houses, a

Bank Barn, sheds, &c.

&c.; and two Orchards. There is a never-failing spring near the house—and the south branch of Marsh-creek runs through the farm, on which there is a good site for Water-Works.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given and the terms made known by  
JOHN BIESECKER.

Aug. 25. 15

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 22d day of September next*, to wit:

The further account of Edward Moorhead, Administrator of the Estate of James Moorhead, deceased.

The further account of John Cox and Catharine Cox, Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Cox, deceased.

The account of Wm. Coulson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Lowbaugh, deceased.

The further account of Abraham King, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wm. Walker, deceased.

The account of Peter Hartman and John Hartman, Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Hartman, deceased.

The account of Wm. E. Camp, Administrator of the Estate of John Richards, deceased.

The further account of Michael Kitzmiller, one of the Executors of the Estate of John G. Kitzmiller, deceased.

The account of John Wierman, Esq. and Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, Jr. deceased, who was one of the Administrators of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of Henry Colehouse, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Shane, deceased.

The account of George Welsh, one of the Executors of the Estate of Christian Benner, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Rummel, deceased.

The account of James Bleckly, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Brannan, deceased.

The further account of Joel and Benjamin Funk, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel Funk, deceased.

The account of David Ziegler, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Gettys, deceased.

The account of Wm. McClellan, Jr. Executor of the Estate of John Arendt, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the Estate of Francis Knous, deceased.

The account of Thomas Will, Administrator of the Estate of John Will, deceased.

The account of Thomas Will, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Suerdinger, deceased.

—ALSO—

The further account of Joshua Sheriff and Margaret Miller, Guardians of the minor children of John Miller, deceased.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Reg'r.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, 2  
August 22, 1829. 4t

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 22d of September next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

DYER HUBBARD.

Aug. 25. 1f

## STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Boston papers of the 21st ult. bring advices from Liverpool to the 24th, and from London to the 22d of July, inclusive, received there by the packet ship Liverpool, Capt Howes.—All the information of importance relative to the war in the east has been anticipated.

Considerable disturbances had taken place in the north of Ireland on the 12th and 13th of July, in consequence of quarrels between the Orangemen and Catholics. Twenty persons were killed in Ulster, and a part of the county of Donegal was in a state of fearful commotion. The streets of Belfast were crowded with a mob which intercepted the coaches. The Orangemen paraded through Tormie, and arriving at the Roman Catholic Chapel, fired several volleys of musketry over it, reviling the Catholics, their religion, and priesthood. The Catholics, however, suffered the insult to pass without notice. On the 14th, a quarrel, in which the Orangemen are said to have been the aggressors, took place near Enniskillen. It was on the anniversary of the battle of Anghrim. The protestants were armed with muskets; the Catholics seized upon scythes and pitchforks. The Catholics having been fired upon, and several of their number been wounded, made a furious charge upon their antagonists, killed four, and wounded several others mortally. They afterwards formed an encampment on the summit of Benaughlin.

The Messenger des Chambres, of the 17th July, gives as the substance of an article from the Banks of the Danube, of the date July 6, that the Cabinet of St Petersburg, had sent to all the Allied Courts, Bulletins of the victory gained by the troops under Gen. Diebitsch, accompanied with notes, renewing the assurance "that his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas is persevering in his desire to prevent as much as possible the further effusion of blood, if the Ottoman Porte will but show itself disposed to satisfy the demands which all Europe has recognized to be just, and to enforce which Russia was obliged to take up arms." The very moderate language of these notes, says the Messenger des Chambres, has produced a great impression; and as soon as they were known on 'Change at Vienna, a decided rise in the Funds took place.

Much is said of the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas. "The demands of Russia," says a correspondent of the Prussian State Gazette, from Jassay, "are by no means exorbitant, and relate less, to an indemnification for the expenses of the war, than the security of the Russian navigation of the Black Sea on the basis of the treaty of Alerman. The Turkish fortresses and forts in Asia Minor will probably not be restored. The Principalities we hope would merely gain a greater degree of independence. It is generally affirmed that the Emperor has declared that Russia requires no addition of territory in Europe, and that he wishes to avoid every thing that may tend to disputes."

The following rescript addressed by the Emperor of Russia to Count Diebitsch, appears in the St. Petersburg Journals of the 26th June:—

"I have received the report by which you gave me an account of the victory you gained on the 11th of June, near Schoumla, over the army of the Grand Vizier, in consequence of which the greatest part of the Turkish force has been entirely dispersed, after losing its numerous artillery, with all its camp, baggage and ammunition.

"The honor of the brilliant and complete success of your arms belongs chiefly to you. You concealed your plans and your movements from the enemy, inspired him with confidence to risk the battle, and triumphed over all his efforts to avoid the decisive blow which you had prepared to strike.

"As a testimony of my gratitude for so signal a service, I nominate you Knight of the Order of St. George of the 2d Class, the insignia of which I send you. To preserve the memory of the glory which our troops have gained under your command in this memorable battle, I authorize you to choose six of the cannons taken in our battle, of which I make you a present.

"I desire you to thank in my name your brave comrades, and all the troops who in this battle gave fresh proofs of their intrepidity; and I remain ever yours, &c.

NICHOLAS.



### COUNSELS.

BY HERNARD BARTON.

Though bright thy morn of life may seem,  
Remember clouds may rise;  
And trust not to the transient gleam  
Of calm and smiling skies.  
So tread life's path, in sunshine drest,  
With lowly, cautious fear,  
That when grief's shadows o'er it rest,  
Its memory may be dear.

If dark life's matin hours may be,  
Despond not at their gloom;  
Joy's cloudless sun may rise for thee,  
And hope's bright flowers bloom.  
So trace thy pathway thorn-bestrewed,  
That thou in happier hours,  
With pure and pangless gratitude  
May'st bless its fragrant flowers.

Through cloud and sunshine, flower and thorn,  
Pursue thy even way,  
Nor let thy better hopes be born  
Of things that must decay.  
Rejoice with trembling, mourn with hope,  
Take life as life is given;  
Its rough ascent, its flowery slope,  
May lead alike to Heaven.

From the National Banner.

### RISE AND FALL OF SAP IN TIMBER.

There is no subject upon which there is a greater diversity of opinion, than the rise and fall of sap in timber. That there is a sap in timber at certain seasons, none will be so hardy as to deny. But how it gets there is not so easily comprehended. That it ever descends through the pores of the wood, or between the bark and the wood, into the roots, and thence to the earth, is a fallacy—for were it to do so, where would the tree derive its growth? Would it not be left of the same size it was before the sap flowed? Manifestly it would. I think it must be apparent to any minute observer, that when the sap is in its fullest state, the tree is larger than it was before the sap had flowed, and as the season advances, the sap coagulates and forms one of those rings observable when a log of timber is cut or sawed in two, and commonly denominated the growths of the wood.

That the sap ever rises at all, I am not certain, but certain I am that it does not rise in all kinds of timber.—Poplar, Black-Gum, Water-Willow, and various other kinds, if they were felled in January, and the trunk and boughs not separated in May, would be found to have as much sap in them as the same kind of trees which had not been cut down, and actually will vegetate and send forth shoots. Now let me ask how does this rise in a tree which is separated from its roots?—Lombardy-Poplars, Willows, Currants, and a variety of apples, will vegetate and grow from a slip or switch of them stuck in the ground, without any root at all. This being an indisputable fact, we must conclude that they imbibe the sap from the atmosphere, and that vegetation begins at the top of the slip and descends into the earth, and there those buds which are covered with earth, send forth roots: whereas, if they had not been separated from their parent stock, they would have put forth shoots and leaves; and here it may be observed, that, in the spring, the buds of trees which are highest and most exposed to the rays of the sun, are seen to vegetate first; whereas, if the sap rose from the ground, the lowest buds would be foremost in vegetation. But the highest buds vegetating first is a strong proof, that the sap, instead of rising, is inhaled from the surrounding atmosphere; and of necessity it must be the case with those trees that vegetate after being severed from their roots.

There has been much speculation in regard to the most proper season for cutting timber. Some are of opinion that January and February are the months most proper to cut timber, as they say, the sap is then down, and the timber then harder than at any other season of the year; but this notion is founded in error: for the wood is then more porous and brittle than at any other time. To this every man who has been in the habit of splitting rails at different seasons of the year, will bear testimony, and tell you that timber is much tougher and harder to split, when the sap runs full, than at the dead of winter; but it is objected that if you cut timber when the sap is up, the worm will eat it, is the answer to the above objection. I beg leave to state that, whether you cut timber in the winter or spring, both will be eat by worms at one and the same time; but the timber eaten in winter, will have a little respite, as the spring must commence to give life to the various flies which deposit their eggs in the timber, and after a short time hatch and produce the worms which do so much injury to our timber.

Now to preserve your timber from the worms, have it cut between the middle of April and last of May, and instantly have the bark all peeled off, that the sap on the outside of the timber may speedily dry, and then the flies will have no place to lay their eggs—for the eggs will not come to life, without the nourishment of the sap of timber.

Of all the timber we have, Ash and Hickory are the most subject to be eat

by the worms. But if I flicker be cut in May, and the bark stripped off, it will not be eaten by the worms, and will last much longer if exposed to the weather. Hickory poles cut in winter, will be eaten in summer; but if cut in the spring, and the bark taken off, they will last 8 or 10 years in a fence, and will not be eaten by the worm until they begin to decay. The same rule holds good with Ash timber, whether it is cut in winter or summer, and the bark instantly taken off, it will not be eaten by the worms.

Hence, I lay it down as a general rule that all kinds of timber, that has an astringent sap, should be cut when the sap flows fullest, which is in the month of May, in our climate, with a small variation in the season, which, however, can be easily ascertained by the putting forth of the leaves of the several kinds of trees, as some vegetate earlier than others; and that all such trees as keep green all winter, and are termed evergreens, should be cut in December and January.

Why some timber should rot so soon, and others endure when exposed to the weather, is a problem not easily solved; it appears not to depend on the porousness or density of the wood; for Sugar-tree and Black-Gum, though very hard and dense, decay very soon, as well as Beech and many other kinds of timber too tedious to mention in a communication of this kind. Black-Locust, Mulberry, Chestnut, &c. are the most open and porous kinds we have, and no timber is more durable when exposed to the weather; nor does it depend on the hardness or softness of the wood: for Cypress, Cedar and Yellow Poplar are very soft, and indeed, the softest we have, and are the most durable and impervious to the weather. Whence then are we to look for the cause of one kind rotting so soon, and another lasting so long? I presume it must depend on the oil contained in the wood. Cedar, which is known to be lasting, contains oil in abundance, also Locust, Chestnut, &c. The Pine in all its varieties, contains great quantities of pitch, rosin, &c. and its sap is composed of turpentine, spirit, &c. yet there is no wood that lasts longer when exposed, than some of the varieties of the pine, nor when it grows to perfection, a more useful kind of wood for building and various other uses. Lignum Vitæ contains more oil than any other wood and is almost incorruptible. Hence its name when translated, is *wood of life*, and it is never eaten of worms. Mahogany is lasting and durable; shrinks and swells less than any other wood known, therefore is best for furniture, &c. where great strength is not necessary.

But often all kinds of timber are subject to be eaten by worms, and let me ask what it is, that worms, in some shape or other, do not eat?

They not only eat our timber, but they eat our corn, and wheat, and flour, and bacon, and cheese, and indeed almost every thing that we possess, unless it be our limestone rocks; and the Solar Microscope has shown, that even a rock is full of reptiles. And those predatory multitudes seem to spare nothing on the globe: for they sometimes eat us while living, and are sure to devour us when dead.

On the poisonous property of the Black Cherry tree. The "*Prunus Nigra*" of Botanists.—The fact, that the withered leaves of the cherry are deadly poison to cattle, has been long known in the country; but I never recollect to have heard of any ill consequences from the use of the bark, a domestic remedy very much celebrated for the cure of Jaundice, &c. The following case is perfectly satisfactory to my mind, and must establish the fact of its poisonous properties beyond a doubt. On Thursday, July 23, I was called in great haste to visit a young lady who had been seized with vertigo, insensibility and syncope, followed by an alarming difficulty of respiration, in consequence of a draught of about half a pint of cider, taken from a closely stoppered bottle which was filled the evening previous with cherry bark, fresh from the tree. The symptoms were followed by a small pulse, nausea and vomiting. The more violent symptoms passed off in about twenty or thirty minutes, and before I saw her; yet I am inclined to believe, that a larger dose might have proved fatal without any return of sensibility. In this case it returned, and the patient soon recovered with no ill consequences, except extreme languor and debility.

Another young lady in the family, who had good health and constitution, took also, about the same time, a very small quantity of the contents of the bottle, and was immediately affected with faintness, giddiness of the head, and tremor of the whole body, which lasted about a half an hour.

Whether the bark in these cases was more poisonous in consequence of the small sprouts, from which it was taken, being broken down and partly withered, which is known to be the

case with the leaves, or whether such effect will be uniformly produced when the bark is put immediately into closely stoppered bottles, I will not attempt to decide. I relate the facts only, and hope they may lead to farther inquiries.

The discoveries of the French chemists have recently revealed the truth, that the deleterious principle of the leaves of the cherry and laurel, the kernels of the peach, and some other vegetables, is very analogous to the Prussic or Hydro-Cyanic Acid. This acid, in its condensed form, is one of the most virulent poisons in the world; snuffed up the nostrils incautiously, it produces sickness, and even syncope; a feather dipped in it and drawn across the eye ball of an animal produces instant death—[a method often resorted to by physiologists, to terminate the sufferings of animals which have been made subservient to their experiment.] Two drops have been known to kill a vigorous dog in an instant. The whole body of animals killed by it, exhales the odor of bitter almonds, no disorganization or evidence of inflammation ever being discovered.

Cooperstown, August 10.



### JAPAN.

Extract from "Letters from a Boston Merchant," who has visited Japan.

Japan is as populous as an old cheese, and it is cultivated like a garden.—Botanists complain of the scarcity of all but the useful and cultivated plants, all others are considered weeds, and eradicated as our farmers grub up a shrub oak. The learned of Japan say that they have no accurate data for a correct census; and that they might as well try to count the birds on the trees as a people with so many thousands, without house or home, settlement or parish. Jeddo, they say, has ten millions, and I think it can have little less. They say that the official returns give in the main streets two hundred and eighty thousand houses, with an average of more than thirty people to a house. The very blind amount to thirty-six thousand. This gives a town about one hundred and forty times as large as Boston. Meaco, which is a small town in comparison, has according to Kaemfer, two millions six hundred thousand people.

These people make no use of the flesh of animals that are employed in labor, so that good beef is not in repute, and in fact, little animal food is eaten. The chief and favorite food is rice and vegetables, though the priests indulge in animal food. As there are few cattle, there is neither milk, nor cheese; and sheep, goats and hogs are seldom kept. But the Japanese eat all that the sea produces, which are the more esteemed, if they have lain for a week dead upon the shore. The dress of the people is uniform, and has been so for ages, so that a good garment for state occasions may serve a great many generations. It is not so here. [Boston.] where the fashion of a coat changes before the tailor is paid. A common soldier is a sort of prince over all his comrades. The soldier is paid, as are all paid, by those who cultivate the soil, and he is ungrateful enough to oppress his paymaster. The payment is in rice, which is a sort of circulating medium. The soldier is as much above the proper grade as the husbandman is below it.

The religion of Fo is gaining followers. It includes a belief that all men and beasts have souls that are immortal—that there is a distinction between good and evil, and that bad men after death will animate the bodies of some brute, whom living they most resemble, be it dog, fox, wolf or hyena. In a country whose laws are the will of one man, and whose will it must be that his favorites live in splendor, there are many poor: and the beggars are a body so large that it seems strange they do not rob. The dogs too, as in some villages in New-England, are more numerous than our own curs. Here, as in Turkey, there are Dog Hospitals, where an old hound is fed upon soups, and in his age he sleeps in the sun, sleek and well fed.

The following is a most noble sentiment from the play of Pizarro. The sentinel, who had refused a bribe, is vanquished by his own feelings, and allows Roda to enter the cell of Alonzo.

"Oh! holy Nature, thou dost never plead in vain; there is not of our earth a creature bearing form and life, human or savage, native of the forest or the air, around whose parent bosom thou hath not a cord entwined, of power to tie them to their offspring's claims, and at thy will to draw them back to thee. On iron pinions borne, the blood stain'd vulture cleaves the storm; yet, is the plumage closest to the heart, soft as Cygne's down, and o'er her unfledged brood the murmuring ring-dove sits not more gently."

### SILLY WOMEN.

Nothing can be more mistaken than the common idea, that, because a wo-

man is silly, she is easily to be won. It is possible that it may turn out so; but then there is no making sure of her when she is won. But the ordinary fact is, that this very silliness makes her conquest more difficult than that of any one. Archimedes needed a fulcrum to move the world, and so must a wooer have the fulcrum of the mind and heart whereby to move the affections. Why cannot we direct the course of a balloon? Because the air affords us nothing for us to grip. We are blown about as chance may direct, not advanced by the exercise of our own will. And thus, in the pursuit of a silly woman, there is nothing for us to grasp, and thence we owe our progress, if we make any, to chance alone. A man who knows women, would rather attack Diana and Minerva in one, than a fool.

Woes of Bachelorship.—Rich'd Rudd, Esq. candidate for Congress in Kentucky, is a bachelor. The Public Advertiser calls upon the ladies to oppose him in the following style:—

"If we had no other objection to Mr. Rudd, the lack of taste, manifested in the life he has led, would induce me to vote against him. A hale man of five and forty, and not yet married!—Can he whose appeals have proved so unsuccessful to the better part of creation, be well qualified to plead the cause of his constituents in the national legislature? We think not. Besides, bachelors of forty-five, instead of being elected to Congress, ought to be taxed, for the benefit of those who obey the sacred injunction, to multiply and replenish the earth. They are mere drones; strangers to the flowers of creation, who neither toil nor yield honey. The ladies will, we think, concur with us in the opinion; that such gentlemen cannot be well qualified to represent the people of Kentucky, who are proverbial for their gallantry and virtuous devotion to the fair."

Advantage of Promptness.—A merchant, whose policy expired at 12 o'clock, called at the Insurance Office at half past 11, and obtained a renewal of it. At 2 o'clock, the same day, his store and goods were reduced to ashes! This circumstance occurred at the late destructive fire in Augusta, Georgia. What would have become of that man's fortune if he had thought it "would do as well after dinner."—*Boston Gaz.*

### PROFESSOR vs. HASTY-PUDDING.

Some students, at one of our colleges, being frequently annoyed by the nocturnal and inquisitory visits of a Professor, who suspected them of playing cards, one evening prepared a kettle of mush, otherwise called hasty pudding, and by the time it was thoroughly boiled, had seated themselves round a table, in the attitude of card playing, waiting patiently for the well-known step of the professor. It was no sooner heard, than a large outside pocket of one of them was forthwith filled with the hot hasty-pudding, and all were seated as before. As soon as the professor opened the door, the student, who was loaded with the mush, made a sudden sweep over the table with his hands, as if to gather up the cards, and with another motion, apparently put them into the pocket containing the mush.—These movements could not help being noticed, as they were intended to be, by the professor, who considering them as pretty strong evidence of guilt, broke out with—"Well, young gentlemen! I've caught you at last, have I?"—"Why, yes sir, we are all here."—"So, I see you are, and you've been playing cards too!" "No, sir, it is not so." "It isn't, ha? What have you got in your pocket, young man?" "Hot hasty pudding, sir." "Hot hasty pudding, have you? I'll hot hasty pudding you, you young scoundrel!" said the professor, and suiting the action to the word, advanced to the well charged pocket, with the resolution of taking it by storm. The student showed, apparently, the like resolution to guard it; but again very honestly told the professor, there was nothing in but hasty pudding, and that if he did not desist, he might scald his fingers. The professor, however, was not so easily dissuaded; but full of the idea of finding the *infernal pack*, attempted to thrust his hand into the pocket, which the student held fast, at the same time turning round to keep his pocket on the opposite side, and again, scolding the professor, that it contained nothing under heaven but hot hasty pudding, and that if he touched it, he would most unquestionably scald his fingers. "Ah yes, young man, I know all about it; but recollect, sir, my fingers are my own," said the professor, who was now more dubious than ever to complete the discovery, which he thought himself on the point of attaining; when the student having permitted him to increase his momentum by sufficient exertion, as if accident left his pocket for a moment unguarded, and the professor, like a skillful general, taking advantage of the

enemy's weakness, thrust his hand half way to the elbow into the hot hasty pudding! The dolorous looks, the shaking of fingers, the groaning, and antic capers of the professor are better imagined than described. The young rogue of a student, like a "miserable comforter" as he was, could not help saying rather drily—"your fingers are your own, sir!" *Berkshire Limer.*

COLUMBIA, S. C. Aug. 1.

We have lately conversed with an intelligent gentleman who has recently visited the mines of North-Carolina, and are happy to state that the report as to the evil effects produced by them on the community is without foundation, and on the contrary, it has given a new spring to exertion and frugality. This is indeed what might have naturally been expected. People are generally disposed to labor when they see that their toils will be recompensed, and to be economical when they have something worth saving.

The mining mania, or gold or yellow fever, as it is sometimes called, has spread widely, and every one who finds on his farm a fragment of rock with a speck of pyrites or golden mica, thinks his fortune made. The following anecdote was related to us a few days ago:

An honest Irish blacksmith near the Gold Region, lately discovered a bank of Iron pyrites (sulphuret of Iron) on his farm, and doubted not that he had found the precious metal that had turned the heads of his neighbors. As the supposed gold was in specks on a great number of stones, he thought it would be best to put them in an iron pot, and place it in a furnace, in order to make the metal melt and run into a lump.—After a little puffing at the bellows, the heat of the fire made the sulphur fly off, and when he looked into the pot he found nothing but a parcel of blackened stones. "Och! the Devil, the Devil," said the poor astonished smith, "by the holy St. Patrick! the Devil!" Some of his friends hearing his vociferous exclamation, ran in and inquired the cause: "Och," said he, "but old Nic, the spalpeen himself, has been after running away with all my gold."—"Did you see him?" asked the friends, eagerly. "No, honey, he was too cute for the like of that, but I smelt the brimstone and saw the blue blazes as he flew up the chimney." *Telescope.*

Four delegates from the Primitive Methodist Connexion of England, and commonly called Ranters, lately arrived at New York, namely William Knowles, Ruth Watkins, Thomas Morris, and W. Summersides. The two former remain in New York, and the two latter are now in this city. The following is a copy of their address to the people of the United States.

The Primitive Methodist Connexion,

To the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and of the United States of America in general, send greeting.

Friends and Brethren—The Lord having, in his Providence, raised up the primitive Methodist Connexion in Old England, and made it an instrument in his hands, of turning thousands and tens of thousands unto righteousness, and many of its members having emigrated to the United States, it was judged providential to appoint a regular Mission; we have accordingly sent our respected brethren and faithful ministers, the Reverend Wm. Summersides and the Rev. Thomas Morris, who have labored with success, and we trust they will be made useful in the gospel of our common Lord, and will meet with that kindness and respect among you, that you under similar circumstances would expect from us. *Nat. Gaz.*

Power of Conscience, or Murder will Out.—We understand that an individual has been committed to jail in Fayetteville, charged with having murdered a Mr. Munroe, who was found dead near that place last Winter, and whose death was attributed, at that time, to his having fallen from his horse in a state of intoxication. The person now in prison, was arrested in consequence of certain disclosures which were made by a white woman, who having attended a Camp-Meeting, became so much affected by the exercises, that she could obtain no ease of mind, until she unburdened her conscience. She confessed to one of the Preachers, that one deceased Munroe, was murdered at her house, and that "William now in jail, was concerned in the perpetration of the horrid deed."—*N. C. Reg.*

Quinine.—Lord Bacon tells us of a man who fasted a day without meat, bread, or drink, by swallowing a mix of herbs, among which were strong odors.

The Duke of Flanders.—An infant, one year old, Anna Maria, Countess, a daughter of the Duke of Kent, and a Princess of Saxe-Coburg, is destined for the throne of England. The Duke of Clarence, aged 53, a presumptive heir, has no children.







ON THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From the London Courier, July 16.

To discuss the terms upon which peace may be arranged between Russia and Turkey, may seem premature, no positive intelligence having yet been received of overtures of negotiation having been made. Some persons, indeed, affect to doubt whether any have been transmitted to the Porte, and if they have, whether the Porte will accept them. They agree that the moment of victory is the most propitious for the victor to offer peace; and that Russia would act with equal wisdom and humanity in pressing her willingness to enter into negotiation. But if this be true on the part of Russia, it may be equally true, they add, on the part of Turkey, that it is not in the moment of defeat, unless that defeat be so decisive and so complete, as to render it impossible for her to repair her disasters, that she can be expected to accept, at once, an offer of negotiation. But when we ask, can negotiation be opened, if it is delayed until a perfect equality is established between them?

We know that the Emperor of Russia, at the very outset of the war, declared that he had neither conquest nor dismemberment in contemplation. Was that declaration to be construed merely in this way—that his Imperial Majesty had no intention of making conquest or dismemberment for himself? Or did he mean that he had an intention of establishing an independent State, to be composed of Territories which had belonged to Turkey? This would be good Turkey as much a dismemberment as if he incorporated the Territories with his own. Does he desire to erect Moldavia and Wallachia into an independent power? Such a demand would be a great obstacle in the way of peace, though neither Moldavia nor Wallachia have rendered, of late, at least, any great service to the Ottoman Government. They have a kind of bastard independence, which has placed them in a middle state between slavery and freedom. In war they are immediately occupied by the Russian arms, and are forced to submit to all requisitions, which exhaust their produce, impoverish their population, and make them feel all the horrors of war without any of its glory.

The disavowal of all projects of conquest or dismemberment would naturally lead us to believe, that the conquests made in Asia, viz. Anapa, Poti, and Achaizik, would be restored to the Turks. But a declaration supposed to have been made at Berlin by the Emperor relative to the Turkish custom of selling, at Achaizik, in Asia, Russian subjects as slaves, has given rise to a suspicion that he will demand the surrender of some port in the Turkish dominions on the Black Sea. Such a demand would, without doubt, throw no slight difficulties in the way of peace. But it might be withdrawn if some stipulations were made by the Porte, that the practice complained of should be abolished.

The great point and difficulty will be the free navigation of the Black Sea, and of the seas by which the produce of Russia may be exported from the Territories on the Black Sea, and the produce of other countries imported into them. This condition Russia is entitled to insist upon—and not only Russia, but every other European Power—even Turkey herself ought to wish for it. But when we speak of the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the seas communicating with it, we must not be supposed to mean the free navigation for ships of war from the Black Sea through the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, and from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea. Turkey, by affording a passage to ships of war through a sea which divides her Asiatic from her European dominions, would lend herself to a policy which would prove in the highest degree detrimental to her in any future war.—Russia would be able to send a powerful naval force from the Baltic into the Black Sea, with which Turkey would be utterly unable to cope. The free navigation should apply merely to the merchant ships of Russia, and every other nation, which should have free ingress and egress from the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, and should be able to carry on an export and import trade without the slightest molestation.

In giving, therefore, all the consideration in our power to this subject, we cannot agree with those who see insuperable obstacles in the way of peace. On the contrary, we think there are no difficulties which might not be removed, if the Belligerents be sincerely desirous of removing them. The Emperor Nicholas is disinterested and

his Empire to that elevation from which it had fallen, and which it seemed destined never to reach again.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. POINSETT.

The U. S. Sch. Shark, Ralph Voorhees, Esq. Lieut. Commander, arrived at this place on Saturday last. The Shark, with one of the large barges attached to this station, has been for the last three months cruising on the South Side of Cuba and has been able to give the coast a diligent search. Capt. V. reports with confidence that there are no pirates at present, on the South side of the Island.

On the 20th July Capt. Voorhees understood at Trinidad that letters had that day been received from Vera Cruz, stating that our MINISTER, MR. POINSETT, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED at the City of Mexico. This report was generally believed at Trinidad.

The Officers and Crew of the Shark have enjoyed excellent health, although much exposed on the Coast of Cuba.

It appears by the Philadelphia papers, that a letter was directed to Miss Wright, in the name of the Rev. Mr. McCalla, inviting the lady to a "public discussion." She accepted the challenge in form; but it turns out to have been a forgery. The Rev. gentleman offers the following explanation and proposal, which it is possible may lead to an intellectual combat.

A Letter from W. L. McCalla to Miss Frances Wright.

Miss Wright: That you received the letter which you have since published, and that you really believed it to be a challenge written and sent by myself, I cannot doubt; but I sincerely assure you that I never wrote that or any other challenge to you, and had no thought of any other person writing one in my name, until I received your acceptance of the challenge through the mail.—Even then I did not feel at liberty to act in the business, because I thought it quite probable that the letter addressed to me in your name was a forgery. The statements contained in the spurious letter concerning the Moderator and the building, are not only incorrect at present, but are likely to remain so.—It is also essentially defective, in inviting a discussion, without proposing any definite subject of debate. As I am far from loving disputation for its own sake, this is a matter of indispensable importance. As your letter declares that you are "most willing to meet" me "as proposed" in the spurious invitation; that is on the whole ground of difference between us, you will probably, have no objection to such a selection of topics as will greatly facilitate and curtail the discussion. I therefore propose the following questions:

1. Do the Presbyterians aim at the legal establishment of their Church?
2. Do the liberals aim at the legal establishment of their temple?

Among the liberals, I embrace those editors and others who make loud professions of their love of liberty and who accuse the denomination of Christians to which I belong of aiming at an ecclesiastical establishment. Under the word Temple I embrace your halls of Science, and other parts of your system of reformation. These questions will permit me to say as little as I please, and you as much as you please.

If the subjects meet with your approbation, I hope and believe that the terms of meeting will give but little trouble. Miss Wright's answer will oblige W. L. McCALLA.

Phil. Aug. 20, 1829.

**Distressing Event.**—A melancholy occurrence took place in Johnson, Vermont, the 30th ult. Mrs. Beecher, wife of Harvey Beecher, in a state of mental alienation, murdered her own child which was nine months old. For some time previous she had been considerably deranged, fancying that she should die soon; that her children would be scattered, and left to suffer, especially her infant; but she appeared perfectly affectionate and inoffensive. In her life she has ever maintained an amiable and christian character, and discharged her domestic duties with fidelity and diligence, and so constantly solicitous was she to promote the happiness of her family that no suspicion was ever excited that she harbored the least malice against any individual.

On the fatal day at noon, she appeared more rational and cheerful than usual. After a short absence, her husband came into the house, and saw her engaged in laying out a child. His first thought was, that she fancied the child would not live. He entered the room and laid his hand on the child's face, it was cold. He asked, "would it not have been better to have been rearing the child and praying?" She then said, "the child died on the bed, crying, and appeared to be in distress. I thought it would be beyond distress, if it was in another world, and if living it

would soon be motherless—I took a small chair-post and smote its head." The poor child appeared to be so distressed by the blow, that had it not been so wounded, my soul would have shrunk, and I should have desisted." She related the whole transaction, and showed the corpse to visitors without the least sense of fear, sorrow, or guilt. At the funeral, which was attended by a numerous assembly, deeply penetrated with compassion for the distressed husband, a discourse was delivered from these words "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Telegraph.

An occurrence of a very painful nature has taken place at Canastota, (N. York,) within the past week. The facts as related to us are as follows.—On Tuesday morning, the body of a newly born infant was found in the canal basin, which seemed to have been recently thrown in. The coroner was called, who summoned a jury of inquest. Circumstances which came to light during an investigation of three or four days, brought a young woman of that place, who had hitherto sustained a fair and irreproachable character, under suspicion of being the mother of the child. She was accordingly called before the jury, and after some time, confessed that she was the mother, but declined giving any account of its death. She alleged that she was the victim of a betrayer, who had promised her marriage. The agony of her mind, on making the confession, is indescribable, and can only be faintly imagined, by contemplating the mournful catastrophe to which it impelled her. Failing in two attempts to put an end to her life and suffering, she at length eluded the vigilance of her friends and went into the cellar, where she was shortly after found suspended by the neck from one of the joists, and quite dead. Feelings of compassion for the unfortunate female, and respect for her relatives and friends, induce us to withhold her name from the public. Let the story of her error, and the bitter fruits thereof, prove a warning to her sex, against the foulest of monsters in human shape, the seducer of female innocence.

Cazenovia Rep. Mon.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Courier.

A venerable gentleman, one of the oldest, as well as richest citizens of this county, in handing us his subscription money the other day, took occasion to give his opinion of the Tariff, and expressed great surprise at the blind opposition of the South, to a policy fraught with more benefit to it, than any other section of the country. He says, he can clothe his negroes for half the money he used to do, and that the want of manufactures in this country cost him, during the last war, not less than 10,000 dollars. To us, it always appeared the evidence of perverted intellect, to deny the expediency and utility of every nation supplying within itself, all the means necessary for its comfortable existence. That this is a deep rooted conviction in every honest mind, is proved by the reluctance with which the South receives certain articles, even from their own fellow-citizens of the North. It is evidence of a degrading dependence, which pride urges us to throw off, by providing for ourselves, but which other causes operate to prevent, and none more powerfully than *partizan politics*. Such has been the fermentation excited by the activity of a few ambitious aspirants—so deeply have their deluded friends been "committed" on this question, that the whole South now stands on its consistency in proud sulkiness. Nothing but gratification of their selfish ambition in a few of its leading men, will break the chain which now binds us to our own folly and undoing.

That a Tariff of protective duties is necessary for national independence, by confining in existence our rising manufactories, was the doctrine of the leading men of the Convention who formed the Constitution—has been the doctrine of our most distinguished Statesmen, and the practice of the government from its beginning, and now enlists in its support, three-fourths of the population of this flourishing empire. As long as legislative enactments are made in other countries to cripple our domestic industry, and keep us still, in effect, in the chains of colonial monopoly, they must be met by countervailing measures on our part. Against such a course of policy, emphatically and truly called the *American System*, the ephemeral willings of the times couch their puny lances, and challenge the wisdom and experience of the Age.

The number of Barns which have been destroyed by lightning this season, is much more than at any other season of the year; the vapor which ascends therefrom operates as a conductor to the fluid.

We copy the annexed remarks by the editor of the Ohio "Farmer's Record," and recommend them to the attention of all unprejudiced minds. The truth contained therein must be acknowledged by all who are not determined to be blinded by their zeal and attachment to a man, in preference to principles.

"It is well known to my friends that I have heretofore been decided, and, I trust, the consistent supporter of the claims of the present incumbent, Andrew Jackson. I had lived a large portion of my life in the South; had seen and formed some acquaintance with General Jackson; I disbelieved in the many charges that were scattered through the presses of the Union, implicating his character; I did believe that he would, in the strictest sense of the term, be the President of the People, and not of a party; and for these reasons, I did yield him my cordial support, and am now ready to give my mite in sustaining his administration, so far as it may comport with republican principles. At the same time I had the utmost confidence in the integrity and talents of both Messrs. Adams and Clay. I did not believe them dishonest; I could not for a moment countenance the foolish story of "bargain and intrigue." I had too much faith in the purity of our civil institutions, and in the high sense of honor of those individuals, to believe that they would compromise for the first and second offices in the nation. Such were not my secret opinions, but thus I always expressed myself. Of one thing I am certain: General Jackson has not a friend in the government, who would enjoy more satisfaction in seeing his administration successful and well sustained than I would; and no one will take greater delight in conceding merit when it may be due.

I must now candidly confess that I have thus far been much disappointed in his administration. The indiscriminate removal of public officers, men long tried and of good standing, for no reason then because they did not think General Jackson better qualified to discharge the duties of President than Mr. Adams, and placing in their stead, men, some of whom, within the sphere of my observation, have not even common honesty to recommend them, has convinced me that private feeling and resentment, not public good, were the guiding principles of the administration. The history of all governments, both church and state, has proved satisfactorily to my mind, that no direction of affairs can, neither should, succeed, the object of which was to stifle public opinion by a system of proscription. When a President of the United States compromises the high dignity of his office by using it as a machine to gratify personal feeling, by making it an engine for individual oppression, he is certainly much mistaken in the character of this people, if he expects to be sustained. And when public opinion sanctions the proscription of a man for thinking, acting, and exercising the right of suffrage, honestly and independently, then, in my opinion, will the Republic have very far passed the meridian of her existence.—So far as General Jackson has adopted this course in his administration, so far must his conduct be disapproved, by every unbiased and correct thinking man; so far at least he meets my humble opposition.

I have already remarked that I could not consistently support the present incumbent for re-election.—It was frequently urged by the friends of that individual during the late canvass, that they only wished him elected for one term; that he had been the choice of a majority of the electors in 1825; that it was due him for his many brilliant services; and that Gen. Jackson would decline a re-election, should he again be proposed. These arguments I frequently urged myself, and these were my serious opinions. I thought the General too far advanced in years to desire a re-election, and am now convinced it is the fact, whatever his desire may be. Under these circumstances, I have determined, when the proper time arrives, to support Mr. Clay, should nothing in the interim transpire to alter my opinion of him; or should no other candidates be presented than those already in the public eye. I shall do so, under the firm belief that Mr. Clay is highly talented, honest and public spirited, and the advocate of that policy, the adoption of which, I think, the good of our country requires, and for other reasons which will be disclosed in due time.

Advantage of being Drunk.—A stage

couch near London ran over the leg of a drunken woman lying in the road. She

pit and the leg amputated—the stump bandaged, and every thing placed in her—or was aware of the accident or the operation. As the Yankees would say, "she must have been pretty considerably in for it."

"Slavery thou art a bitter cup!"—In going from this borough to New Castle, on Wednesday morning last, on board the Steam Boat New Castle, our attention was particularly attracted to a most miserable-looking object, a son of Africa, so manacled that it was with the greatest difficulty he helped himself to his breakfast, which was placed before him. His case we learned briefly from the Captain, as follows:—He was a Slave in New Orleans, having been sold from Virginia some time since, to get free from bondage, he secreted himself on board a vessel lying at New Orleans, and destined for Philadelphia—the vessel sailed and he was not discovered until three or four days out, and when it was too late to return, without serious disadvantage and expense to the vessel. The Captain who had agreed to the laws of that state, incurred a penalty of two thousand dollars (and we think imprisonment) felt very solicitous to save himself by getting the slave safe back to his owner; to this end, when we saw him, he was on his way to Delaware, (a slave holding state,) where he intended to have him imprisoned in New Castle jail, until an opportunity should offer to return him whence he came. As evidence that this poor unfortunate deemed death preferable to returning into slavery, we were informed that on the day previous, he made a desperate attempt to drown himself, and thus he be placed beyond the reach of his oppressors. Weekly Visitor.

**Fish Oil.**—A new paper, entitled the Galena Advertiser, has been established at Galena, Illinois, being the second in that town. We find in it the following notice of the manufacture of Tanner's Oil in that western region.—*Pitt. Gaz.*

I. L. Bogardus, Esq. of Peoria, has turned his attention to making of Fish or Blubber Oil, used by Tanners. He takes the common fish caught in the Illinois river—sturgeon, cat, buffalo, bass, pike, perch, &c. and throws them into hoppers, where the oil is extracted by the heat of the sun. He has already made forty barrels the present season, and intends to continue the business.

**Unexampled Abstinence.**—Mr. Reuben Kelsey, a respectable young man of Fairfield, Vermont, aged 25, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water, for more than forty days! His mind seems to have been partially abstracted, and he has chiefly kept his room, apparently adverse to any intercourse with the world, for nearly three years past. The quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months is supposed to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasion, threats, or force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food, crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils directly after, and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton; still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep.—This afflicting case is believed to be almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill. Little Falls Gaz.

THE SPANISH INVADING EXPEDITION.

The schooner Eclipse, at New Orleans from Tampico, which place she left on the morning of the 19th July, reports that part of the Spanish squadron which left Havana, consisting of one ship of the line, one frigate, and two corvettes, had arrived and were at anchor off that place. The transports having on board the troops had not yet been heard of. The commandant at Tampico had received instructions from his government to declare that port embargoed on the first appearance of the hostile fleet, which, it was thought, had taken place in consequence of its arrival. It is also stated that a levy by government of ten millions of dollars was to take place on all moneys that shall be brought from the interior, for the purpose of clothing and paying the army, which was to be accounted for at the close of the campaign. Orders had been given to station 10,000 troops at Tampico, 8,000 at Campeachy, and at the other places on the coasts in the same proportion.—The convoy with eight hundred thousand dollars which was due at Tampico on the 16th July, had not arrived—bad weather, it was supposed, had detained it.

A journeyman mechanic advertises in Philadelphia, a discovery by which

furnaces that shall produce a heat 11,800 times hotter than red hot iron.

An advertisement in the Lehigh Pioneer, calls a meeting of the citizens of Manch Chunk, to form an "Anti-talking-about-your-neighbors-Society."



From the London Courier, July 18.

To discuss the terms upon which peace may be arranged between Russia and Turkey, may seem premature, no positive intelligence having yet been received of overtures of negotiation having been made. Some persons, indeed, affect to doubt whether any have been transmitted to the Porte, and if they have, whether the Porte will accept them. They agree that the moment of victory is the most propitious for the victor to offer peace; and that Russia would act with equal wisdom and humanity in expressing her willingness to enter into negotiation. But if this be true on the part of Russia, it may be equally true, they add, on the part of Turkey, that it is not in the moment of defeat, unless that defeat be so decisive and so complete, as to render it impossible for her to repair her disasters, that she can be expected to accept, at once, an offer of negotiation. But when, we ask, can negotiation be opened, if it is delayed until a perfect equality is established between them?

We know that the Emperor of Russia, at the very outset of the war, declared that he had neither conquest nor dismemberment in contemplation. Was that declaration to be construed merely in this way—that his Imperial Majesty had no intention of making conquest or dismemberment for himself? Or did he mean that he had an intention of establishing an independent State, to be composed of Territories which had belonged to Turkey? This would be *quoad* Turkey as much a dismemberment as if he incorporated the Territories with his own. Does he desire to erect Moldavia and Wallachia into an independent power? Such a demand would be a great obstacle in the way of peace, though neither Moldavia nor Wallachia have rendered, of late, at least, any great service to the Ottoman Government. They have a kind of bastard independence, which has placed them in a middle state between slavery and freedom. In war they are immediately occupied by the Russian arms, and are forced to submit to all requisitions, which exhaust their produce, impoverish their population, and make them feel all the horrors of war without any of its glory.

The disavowal of all projects of conquest or dismemberment would naturally lead us to believe, that the conquests made in Asia, viz. Anapa, Poti, and Achaizik, would be restored to the Turks. But a declaration supposed to have been made at Berlin by the Emperor relative to the Turkish custom of selling, at Achaizik, in Asia, Russian subjects as slaves, has given rise to a suspicion that he will demand the surrender of some port in the Turkish dominions on the Black Sea. Such a demand would, without doubt, throw no slight difficulties in the way of peace. But it might be withdrawn if some stipulations were made by the Porte, that the practice complained of should be abolished.

The great point and difficulty will be the free navigation of the Black Sea, and of the seas by which the produce of Russia may be exported from the Territories on the Black Sea, and the produce of other countries imported into them. This condition Russia is entitled to insist upon—and not only Russia, but every other European Power—even Turkey herself ought to wish for it. But when we speak of the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the seas communicating with it, we must not be supposed to mean the free navigation for ships of war from the Black Sea through the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, and from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea. Turkey, by affording a passage to ships of war through a sea which divides her Asiatic from her European dominions, would lend herself to a policy which would prove in the highest degree detrimental to her in any future war.—Russia would be able to send a powerful naval force from the Baltic into the Black Sea, with which Turkey would be utterly unable to cope. The free navigation should apply merely to the merchant ships of Russia, and every other nation, which should have free ingress and egress from the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, and should be able to carry on an export and import trade without the slightest molestation.

In giving, therefore, all the consideration in our power to this subject, we cannot agree with those who see insuperable obstacles in the way of peace. On the contrary, we think there are no difficulties which might not be removed, if the Belligerents be sincerely desirous of removing them. The Emperor Nicholas is disinterested and magnanimous; and the Sultan Mahmoud, who has begun with such vigor and ability the system of reform and of approximation to European manners and habits, must see that it is only in peace that he can prosecute this system, and raise the power and character of

his Empire to that elevation from which it had fallen, and which it seemed destined never to reach again.

#### PENSACOLA, Aug. 2. ASSASSINATION OF MR. POINSETT.

The U. S. Sch. Shark, Ralph Voorhees, Esq. Lieut. Commander, arrived at this place on Saturday last.—The Shark, with one of the large barges attached to this station, has been for the last three months cruising on the South Side of Cuba and has been able to give the coast a diligent search. Capt. V. reports with confidence that there are no pirates at present, on the South side of the Island.

On the 20th July Capt. Voorhees understood at Trinidad that letters had *that day been received from Vera Cruz*, stating that our MINISTER, MR. POINSETT, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED at the City of Mexico.—This report was generally believed at Trinidad.

The Officers and Crew of the Shark have enjoyed excellent health, although much exposed on the Coast of Cuba.

It appears by the Philadelphia papers, that a letter was directed to Miss Wright, in the name of the Rev. Mr. McCalla, inviting the lady to a "public discussion." She accepted the challenge in form; but it turns out to have been a forgery. The Rev. gentleman offers the following explanation and proposal, which it is possible may lead to an intellectual combat.

*A Letter from W. L. McCalla to Miss Frances Wright.*

Miss Wright: That you received the letter which you have since published, and that you really believed it to be a challenge written and sent by myself, I cannot doubt; but I sincerely assure you that I never wrote that or any other challenge to you, and had no thought of any other person writing one in my name, until I received your acceptance of the challenge through the mail.—Even then I did not feel at liberty to act in the business, because I thought it quite probable that the letter addressed to me in your name was a forgery. The statements contained in the spurious letter concerning the Moderator and the building, are not only incorrect at present, but are likely to remain so. It is also essentially defective, in inviting a discussion, without proposing any definite subject of debate. As I am far from loving dispute for its own sake, this is a matter of indispensable importance. As your letter declares that you are "most willing to meet" me "as proposed" in the spurious invitation; that is on the whole ground of difference between us, you will probably, have no objection to such a selection of topics as will greatly facilitate and curtail the discussion. I therefore propose the following questions:

1. Do the Presbyterians aim at the legal establishment of their Church?
2. Do the liberals aim at the legal establishment of their temple?

Among the liberals, I embrace those editors and others who make loud professions of their love of liberty and who accuse the denomination of Christians to which I belong of aiming at an ecclesiastical establishment. Under the word Temple I embrace your halls of Science, and other parts of your system of reformation. These questions will permit me to say as little as I please, and you as much as you please. If the subjects meet with your approbation, I hope and believe that the terms of meeting will give but little trouble. Miss Wright's answer will oblige  
W. L. McCALLA.

Phil. Aug. 20, 1829.

*Distressing Event.*—A melancholy occurrence took place in Johnson, Vermont, the 26th ult. Mrs. Beecher, wife of Harvey Beecher, in a state of mental alienation, murdered her own child which was nine months old. For some time previous she had been considerably deranged, fancying that she should die soon; that her children would be scattered, and left to suffer, especially her infant; but she appeared perfectly affectionate and inoffensive. In her life she has ever maintained an amiable and christian character, and discharged her domestic duties with fidelity and diligence; and so constantly solicitous was she to promote the happiness of her family that no suspicion was ever excited that she harbored the least malice against any individual.

On the fatal day at noon, she appeared more rational and cheerful than usual. After a short absence, her husband came into the house, and saw her engaged in laying out a child. His first thought was, that she feared the child would not live. He entered the room and laid his hand on the child's face; it was cold. He asked, "would it not have been better to have been reading the Bible and praying?" She then said, "the child relied on the bed," cried, and appeared to be in distress. I thought it would be beyond distress, if it was in another world, and if being in

world soon be motherless—I took a small chair-post and smote its head.—The poor child appeared to be so distressed by the blow, that, had it not been so wounded, my soul would have shrunk, and I should have desisted!" She related the whole transaction, and showed the corpse to visitors without the least sense of fear, sorrow, or guilt. At the funeral, which was attended by a numerous assembly, deeply penetrated with compassion for the distressed husband, a discourse was delivered from these words "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." *Telegraph.*

An occurrence of a very painful nature has taken place at Canastota, (N. York,) within the past week. The facts as related to us are as follows.—On Tuesday morning, the body of a newly born infant was found in the canal basin, which seemed to have been recently thrown in. The coroner was called, who summoned a jury of inquest. Circumstances which came to light during an investigation of three or four days, brought a young woman of that place, who had hitherto sustained a fair and irreproachable character, under suspicion of being the mother of the child. She was accordingly called before the jury, and after some time, confessed that she was the mother, but declined giving any account of its death. She alleged that she was the victim of a betrayer, who had promised her marriage. The agony of her mind, on making the confession, is indescribable, and can only be faintly imagined, by contemplating the mournful catastrophe to which it impelled her. Failing in two attempts to put an end to her life and sufferings, she at length eluded the vigilance of her friends and went into the cellar, where she was shortly after found suspended by the neck from one of the joists, and quite dead. Feelings of compassion for the unfortunate female, and respect for her relatives and friends, induce us to withhold her name from the public. Let the story of her error, and the bitter fruits thereof, prove a warning to her sex, against the foulest of monsters in human shape, the seducer of female innocence.

*Canastota Rep. Mon.*

From the Augusta (Geo.) Courier.

A venerable gentleman, one of the oldest, as well as richest citizens of this county, in handing us his subscription money the other day, took occasion to give his opinion of the Tariff, and expressed great surprise at the blind opposition of the South, to a policy fraught with more benefit to it, than any other section of the country. He says, he can clothe his negroes for half the money he used to do, and that the want of manufactures in this country cost him, during the last war, not less than 10,000 dollars. To us, it always appeared the evidence of perverted intellect, to deny the expediency and utility of every nation supplying within itself, all the means necessary for its comfortable existence. That this is a deep rooted conviction in every honest mind, is proved by the reluctance with which the South receives certain articles, even from their own fellow-citizens of the North. It is evidence of a degrading dependence, which pride urges us to throw off, by providing for ourselves, but which other causes operate to prevent, and none more powerfully than *partizan politics*. Such has been the fermentation excited by the activity of a few ambitious aspirants—so deeply have their deluded friends been "committed" on this question, that the whole South now stands on its consistency in proud selfishness. Nothing but gratification of their selfish ambition in a few of its leading men, will break the chain which now binds us to our own folly and undoing.

That a Tariff of protective duties is necessary for national independence, by continuing in existence our rising manufactures, was the doctrine of the leading men of the Convention who formed the Constitution—has been the doctrine of our most distinguished Statesmen, and the practice of the government from its beginning, and now enlists in its support, three-fourths of the population of this flourishing empire. As long as legislative enactments are made in other countries to cripple our domestic industry, and keep us still in debt to the chains of colonial monopoly, they must be met by counter-vailing measures on our part. As just such a course of policy, corporately and truly called the *Proterian System*, he emphatically avowed of the times when they puny lanes, and challenge the wisdom of a few, and the Age.

The number of Burns which have been destroyed by lightning this season, is rather unusual—though it is a well known fact, that farms are in more danger of destruction from this cause, for the first few weeks after the grain and hay are housed, than at any other season of the year: the vapor which ascends therefrom operates as a conductor to the lightning.

We copy the annexed remarks by the editor of the Ohio "Farmer's Record," and recommend them to the attention of all unprejudiced minds.—The truth contained therein must be acknowledged by all who are not determined to be blinded by their zeal and attachment to a *man*, in preference to principles.

"It is well known to my friends that I have heretofore been decided, and, I trust, the consistent supporter of the claims of the present incumbent, Andrew Jackson. I had lived a large portion of my life in the South; had seen and formed some acquaintance with General Jackson; I disbelieved in the many charges that were scattered through the presses of the Union, implicating his character; I did believe that he would, in the strictest sense of the term, be the President of the People, and not of a party; and for these reasons, I did yield him my cordial support, and am now ready to give my mite in sustaining his administration, so far as it may comport with republican principles. At the same time I had the utmost confidence in the integrity and talents of both Messrs. Adams and Clay. I did not believe them dishonest; I could not for a moment countenance the foolish story of "bargain and intrigue;" I had too much faith in the purity of our civil institutions, and in the high sense of honor of those individuals, to believe that they would compromise for the first and second offices in the nation. Such were not my secret opinions, but thus I always expressed my self. Of one thing I am certain: General Jackson has not a friend in the government, who would enjoy more satisfaction in seeing his administration successful and well sustained than I would; and no one will take greater delight in conceding merit when it may be due.

I must now candidly confess that I have thus far been much disappointed in his administration. The indiscriminate removal of public officers, men long tried and of good standing, for no reason than because they did not think General Jackson better qualified to discharge the duties of President than Mr. Adams, and placing in their stead, men, some of whom, within the sphere of my observation, have not even common honesty to recommend them, has convinced me that private feeling and resentment, not public good, were the guiding principles of the administration. The history of all governments, both church and state, has proved satisfactorily to my mind, that no direction of affairs can, neither should, succeed, the object of which was to stifle public opinion by a system of proscription. When a President of the United States compromises the high dignity of his office by using it as a machine to gratify personal feeling, by making it an engine for individual oppression, he is certainly much mistaken in the character of this people, if he expects to be sustained. And when public opinion sanctions the proscription of a man for thinking, acting, and exercising the right of suffrage, honestly and independently, then, in my opinion, will the Republic have very far passed the meridian of her existence.—So far as General Jackson has adopted this course in his administration, so far must his conduct be disapproved, by every unbiased and correct thinking man; so far at least he meets my humble opposition.

I have already remarked that I could not consistently support the present incumbent for re-election. It was frequently urged by the friends of that individual during the late canvass, that they only wished him elected for one term; that he had been the choice of a majority of the electors in 1825; that it was due him for his many brilliant services; and that Gen. Jackson would decline a "re-election," should he again be proposed. These arguments I frequently urged myself, and these were my serious opinions. I thought the General too far advanced in years to desire a re-election, and am now convinced it is the fact, as never his friends may be. Under these circumstances, I have determined, when the proper time arrives to support Mr. Clay, should nothing in the interim transpire to alter my opinion of him; or should no other candidate be presented, than those already in the prime of life, I shall do so, under the firm conviction that Gen. Clay is truly talented, honest, and public spirited, and the advocate of a policy, the adoption of which, I think, the good of our country requires, and for other reasons, which will be decided in due time.

*Advantage of being Drunk.*—A stage-coach near London ran over the leg of a paragon woman lying in the road. She was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the leg amputated—the stump bandaged, and every thing placed so applicable as ever before she became so—she was aware of the accident of the operation. As the Yankees would say, "she must have been pretty considerably in the line."

"*Slavery thou art a bitter cup!*"—I going from this borough to New Castle, on Wednesday morning last, on board the Steam Boat New Castle, our attention was particularly attracted to a most miserable looking object, a son of Africa, so manacled that it was with the greatest difficulty he helped himself to his breakfast, which was placed before him. His case we learned briefly from the Captain, as follows:—He was a Slave in New Orleans, having been sold from Virginia some time since, to get free from bondage, he secreted himself on board a vessel lying at New Orleans, and destined for Philadelphia—the vessel sailed and he was not discovered until three or four days out, and when it was too late to return, without serious disadvantage and expense to the vessel. The Captain who had agreed to the laws of that state, incurred a penalty of two thousand dollars (and we think imprisonment,) for being very solicitous to save himself by getting the slave safe back to his owner; to this end, when we saw him, he was on his way to Delaware, (a slave holding state,) where he intended to have him imprisoned in New Castle jail, until an opportunity should offer to return him whence he came. As evidence that this poor unfortunate deemed death preferable to returning into slavery, we were informed that on the day previous, he made a desperate attempt to drown himself, and thus he be placed beyond the reach of his oppressors. *Weekly Visitor.*

*Fish Oil.*—A new paper, entitled the Galena Advertiser, has been established at Galena, Illinois, being the second in that town. We find in it the following notice of the manufacture of Tanner's Oil in that western region.—*Pitt. Gaz.*

J. L. Bogardus, Esq. of Peoria, has turned his attention to making of Fish or Blubber Oil, used by Tanners. He takes the common fish caught in the Illinois river—sturgeon, cat, buffalo, bass, pike, perch, &c. and throws them into hoppers, where the oil is extracted by the heat of the sun. He has already made forty barrels the present season, and intends to continue the business.

*Unexampled Abstinence.*—Mr. Reuben Keisley, a respectable young man of Fairfield, Vermont, aged 25, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water, for more than *forty days!* His mind seems to have been partially abstracted, and he has chiefly kept his room, apparently adverse to any intercourse with the world, for nearly three years past. The quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months is supposed to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasion, threats, or force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food, crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils directly after, and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton; still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep.—This afflicting case is believed to be almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill. *Little Falls Gaz.*

#### THE SPANISH INVADING EXPEDITION.

The schooner Eclipse, at New Orleans from Tampico, which place she left on the morning of the 19th July, reports "that part of the Spanish squadron which left Havana, consisting of one ship of the line, one frigate, and two corvettes, had arrived and were at anchor off that place. The transports having on board the troops had not yet been heard of. The commandant at Tampico had received instructions from his government to declare that port embargoed on the first appearance of the hostile fleet, which it was thought, had taken place in consequence of his arrival. It is also stated that a levy by government of ten millions of dollars was to take place in all provinces for the purpose of clothing and paying the army, which was to be composed first of the crews of the captured ships, and then of the militia of Campeche, and at the other places on the coast in the same proportion.—The convoy with eight hundred thousand dollars which sailed on the 15th July, had not yet been heard of, when it was supposed to be taken."

A journeyman and a wife, advertising in Philadelphia, a disservice to the cause of temperance, and a loss to themselves, as they state they are a poor family, and their home is in the city.

An advertisement in the High Pioneer, calls a meeting of the Citizens of New Orleans, to form an "Anti-talking about your neighbors Society."



# The Partisan

From the Western Souvenir.

## CAN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Can years of suffering be repaid  
By after years of bliss?  
When youth has fled, and health decayed,  
Can man taste happiness?  
When love's bright visions are no more,  
Nor high ambition's dream,  
Has heaven no kindred joy in store  
To gild life's parting beam?

Oh! bright is youth's propitious hour,  
And pleasure's joys are prime,  
When manhood's dawn and beauty's flower  
Adorn the march of life.  
But age has none of joy,  
When hearts prepared for heaven,  
Tearful, and pure of all alloy,  
Rejoice in sins forgiven.

When long tried love still twines her wreath  
Around the brow of age  
And virtue the stern eye of death  
Disarms of a frowny frown,  
When friends, long cherished, still are true,  
When virtuous offspring bloom,  
Then man's enjoyment knows no dross,  
Though ripe for the tomb.

## THE FIRST ENTRY OF THE TURKS INTO EUROPE.

The exploit by which the Turks first gained a footing in Europe may justly be deemed one of the most extraordinary in the history of their wars. The Hellespont, which divides Asia Minor from Europe, was for a long time a barrier the invaders could not pass, for the sword, which had been their path on the shore could not answer as a boat to float them over the sea. The account is thus given by Mr. Upham, in his *History of the Ottoman Empire*:

"Solyman, the son of Orcan, a prince of distinguished policy and courage, inspired by the example and injunctions of his father, resolved upon the daring project of crossing the Hellespont on an open raft, under cover of the night, and he was followed in the determination by two resolute men of valor, named Ezes-beg and Fazil-beg, who with eighty resolute followers were all of them landed safely on the European side of the strait. Not far off from the castle of Sestos was a small fort called Kolliridocastron, or the Hog's Castle, of which Solyman and his followers made themselves easily masters; for, it being harvest time, most of the people were in their vineyards, or treading out their corn at night, as the custom of those countries is; and so actively did the Turkish prince avail himself of the interval afforded him by the imbecility of the Greeks, that he soon passed over a body of 8000 of his veteran soldiers. The wolf was indeed within the fold, as the care and diligence exerted in the fortifying of the small fort, and that of Madytus adjoining to it, might have sufficiently evidenced; that there was no intention of relinquishing the footing thus acquired; but the pride of the Cæsars, an throne blinded its master to the lamentable consequences, and the exigency was only recorded by a silly jest that there was but a hog-sty lost; alluding to the name of the castle. Solyman's strength daily increasing by the coming over of the Turks, and being left to pursue his progress unmolested, he proceeded to reduce the Chersonesus, and to menace Gallipoli. The governor, endeavoring to avert the danger, was overthrown and driven within the walls; and the same judicial blindness guiding the Greek councils, this important place was left to its fate, and Solyman, in the year 1358, captured Gallipoli, the key of the Hellespont. This national loss, which brought the invader to the sea of Marmora, and almost within the range or view of the Imperial city, excited no other sensation in the capital of the Cæsars than the jest, that 'the Turks had now taken from them a bottle of wine.' The hog-sty and the bottle of wine so strengthened the power of Solyman, that he made great progress in the conquest of Thrace; and, by the advice of his father Orcan, began the plan of transplanting vast numbers of the Greek families across the straits into the depopulated districts of Asia Minor, while he crowded Thrace with his hardy and warlike Turkish soldiery. It is the observation of Knolles, that these new comers, contrasting their rude habits with the refined luxury and riches of the Greeks, found themselves in a new world; and inflamed by the spirit of the Koran and their natural desire of conquest, the Turks were ready and eager to undertake any enterprise, and to endure any toil, that could advance their empire. Contrasting this spirit with the apathy, imbecility, and dissensions of the Greeks, it cannot be wondered at that all things prospered with the Turks, and became more and more straitened and dangerous with the Christians. Thus, in the year 1360, the principal part of the Chersonesus fell into the power of the Turks, and was apportioned out by Solyman amongst the followers and soldiers, as appears from Knolles's account, by the graves and tombs of Ezes-beg and Fazil-beg, the two who first came over into Europe, and which are there well known."

## Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks.

Muhammed distributed at the breach his worst troops, the refuse of the host. Constrained by the janizaries, these poor wretches were forced to place ladders and mount the first to the assault. Not one of them reached the walls; they were destroyed, overturned, or beaten down, and their dead bodies served to fill the ditches. The Sanjaks then led on the troops of Asia and of Europe, who fought with the energy of despair, impelled by the more and more redoubtable threats of their fierce leader. To those whom he saw furious, he promised golden mountains; to the cowardly he denounced instant death; and executioners were at hand to enforce his vengeance. For two hours and more the Christians withstood every effort of the enemy, and the voice of the Emperor was heard encouraging his followers to achieve, by a last effort, the deliverance of their city. Adopting the example of his race, to fatigue and wear out his foes, at this fearful instant, Muhammed wielded his mace, and commanding his drums and warlike instruments to sound, impelled onward, by act and gesture, his janizaries, fresh, vigorous and invincible. Similar to lions in chase of their prey, the Turkish writers describe, they ascended the breach, regardless of the storm of arrows, stones, balls, and musket bullets, showered on them. The dust of the combat darkened the heavens, and as a heavy veil filled the azure sky, the cannon thundered on the walls, and the fall of the queen of nations evidently drew on. The immediate loss of Constantinople, however, as Gibbon judiciously states, may be ascribed to the bullet, or arrow, which pierced the gauntlet of John Justiniani. The sight of his blood, and his exquisite pain, appalled the courage of the chief, whose arms and council were the firmest rampart of the city. As he withdrew from his station in search of a surgeon, his flight was perceived and stopped by the indefatigable Emperor. "Your wound," exclaimed Paleologus, "is slight; the danger is pressing; your presence is necessary; & whither will you retire?" "I will retire," said the trembling Genoese, "by the same road which God has opened for the Turks;" and at these words, he hastily passed through one of the breaches of the inner wall. By this posthumous act, he stained the honors of a military life; and the few days which he survived at Chios, were embittered by his own and the public reproach. His example was followed by most of the auxiliaries—the defence slackened, and the assault was pressed with ten-fold vigor; the adverse balance vibrated so strongly, if the besiegers could penetrate by a single spot, the city was irretrievably lost. That fatal spot, at length was the very palace of Constantine. While the Emperor guarded the breach, thus left exposed by the retreat of Justiniani, the Turks perceiving a door open, by which the Greeks made their sallies with security, (it being under ground,) fifty janizaries rushed in, and mounting the walls, cut those who defended them to pieces; after which the enemy found no difficulty. Hassan, a janizary of huge stature, was the first who ascended the walls amid the confusion of this fatal event; he was followed by all the assailants, and the Greeks were driven from them or buried under overwhelming multitudes. Amid these multitudes the Emperor, who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, standing in the breach with his sword and buckler in his hand, was heard to utter these mournful words:—"Is there no Christian left alive to strike off my head?" To prevent his falling alive into the hands of his enemies, he laid aside his gilded arms, and fell amid the tumult, unknown and unnoticed, his body being buried under a mountain of the slain. Dr. Walsh, when viewing the spot, observes: "the breaches which remain in the wall for a considerable extent, near this gate, and which the Turks have never yet repaired, attest the vigorous resistance made, and the utter hopelessness of any further effort to stop the torrent of barbarians that poured in through them." The body of Constantine was found in one of them, where he had placed himself as the last but ineffectual barrier; and a magnificent tree (the Cyprus, turpentine) is now growing out of it to mark, as Clarke says, "the sacred spot where the last of the Palæologi fell."

## Upham's History.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk holds the following language in the charge which he delivered on the 20th May last to the Convention of the Pennsylvania Diocese. The charge has been issued in a pamphlet. "In all social and civil duties, and in all the courtesies and all the charities of life, there should be no distinction whatever among those who bear the same name, and who profess the same creeds. All civilities and all personal kindness should be as free and as abundant (I need not add, as cordial and sincere) to those who dissent from us,

as those who agree with us; and besides the equal privilege secured by law to all religions, every kind of deference conceded by society at large to the sacred order, should be rendered with entire equality, to the accredited clergy of all denominations. Not to allow these rights, whether of benevolence or of decorum, to our fellow Christians and fellow citizens, would amount to a species of intolerance. The Almighty bestows the sun and the rain on the evil as well as on the good, though He rejects the one, and loves only the other; and we, though we allow not and oppose the errors of our mistaken brethren, should never dare to regard them with less favor than their and our Father does even the worst of his unworthy children. In the parable of the good Samaritan, our Lord denounced the bigotry of refusing kind offices to those who dissent from us in religion; but he deemed it no bigotry to tell the Samaritan woman plainly, 'ye worship ye know not what, salvation is of the Jews.'

"Pure christian doctrine and the pure christian institutions are the means which Christ has appointed for promoting the salvation of men; and therefore, no human wisdom should modify them, should either add to them, or diminish aught from them. Not even the hope of doing more good is a valid excuse; for the Saviour knew best how the saving of souls would be the most effectually promoted. That God may bring ultimate advantage out of the mischief of divisions among christians as well as out of other moral derangements, is undoubtedly true; and that He does so, calls for our gratitude, even when we are most disheartened at the distractions of the christian world. But we are never to construe God's prerogative of eliciting good from evil, into a permission for man to do 'evil that good may come.'"

## TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

In a neat Oration, delivered at Southbridge, Mass. July 4, by the Rev. Addison PARKER, is the following happy apostrophe to the venerated memory of him whom every American delights to honor.

High above the names of all who sat in the Revolutionary council, and of all who fought the battles of their country, the name of Washington shall stand, untarnished by the lapse of time. His name, his character, shall never cease to be revered, while virtue is known on earth; while honest, devoted, unconquerable patriotism can find an admirer; while humanity itself shall exist; and while freemen shall "scorn to be slaves." If I might choose my fame among all the patriots and statesmen the world ever saw, I could not for a moment hesitate; I would say, Give me the fame of Washington. His was not the mere transient blaze of a warrior's fame. The injustice, the cruelty, the violence of nearly all who have been famed in war, formed no part of his character. He fought, not for conquest, but for liberty. He went to the conflict, not to "swim to empire through seas of blood," not to set the foot of oppression upon the necks of millions; but to gain for his country the invaluable blessings of liberty and equal rights. The calm, collected zeal of a conscientious patriot; a universal philanthropy, that never flinched from its benevolent purpose; a judgment, not subject to error like most other men; a prudence and a vigilance, that few have ever equalled; a courage that knew no fear of danger; a perseverance, that no adverse wind of fortune could arrest in the pursuit of its object; a force of moral principle, that put him far beyond the reach of corruption; uprightness of conduct, that hushed the tongue of calumny; and a glorious success, that none before him, in a similar cause, ever met; these are have their share in making up the character, and in perpetuating the fame, of our beloved and revered Washington.

Let Americans, while they pronounce his name with reverence, imitate his virtues, and the country is safe. Let our public men, and our private citizens, be as patriotic, as disinterested, as virtuous as he was, and we stand upon a rock. He is gone; and long since has the voice of sorrow that wept his departure died away; but he has left to his country an invaluable inheritance; and the richest part of that inheritance is, his glorious example.—Let every son and daughter of Columbia possess a character as spotless as the character of Washington, and the nation must live, and prosper, and spread its dominion, till the decree goes forth, that "Time shall be no longer."

Prof. R. S. Foster, formerly of the West, (then Maj.) Washington, made an excursion into the Western wilderness, and descending the Monongahela river to its mouth, in conference with the Allegheny, wrote to Gov. Denwiddie, (that he considered "the land in the fork" (the present site of Pittsburg) as "extremely well suited for a fort, as it had

the absolute command of both rivers." The "land in the fork," which Washington examined with a soldier's eye, and on which he recommended the erection of a little military post to overawe the marauding savages of the neighborhood, is now the largest inland town in the United States, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, the depot of a populous country, and possessing a manufacturing capital of many millions of dollars. The amount of merchandise, which passed yearly through the warehouses of the city so long ago as 1815, was estimated at \$20,000,000.

*Anecdote of Napoleon.*—He used to relate, that, after one of his great actions in Italy, he passed over the field of battle, before the bodies were interred. "In the silence of a beautiful moonlight night," said the emperor, "a dog leaped suddenly from beneath the clothes of his dead master, rushed upon us, and then immediately returned to his hiding place, howling piteously. He alternately licked his master's hand, and ran towards us, at once soliciting aid and seeking revenge. Whether owing to my own particular turn of mind, at the moment," continued the emperor, "the time, the place, or the action itself, I know not; but certainly no incident, on any field of battle, ever produced upon me so deep an impression. I involuntarily stopped, to contemplate the scene. This man, thought I, perhaps has friends in the camp, or in his company; and here he lies, forsaken by all except his dog! What a lesson Nature here presents, through the medium of an animal!—What a strange being is man! and how mysterious are his impressions! I had, without emotion, ordered battles which were to decide the fate of an army; I had beheld with tearless eye, the execution of those operations, by which numbers of my countrymen were sacrificed; and here my feelings were aroused, by the mournful howling of a dog! Certainly, at that moment, I should have been easily moved by a suppliant enemy; I could very well imagine Achilles surrendering the body of Hector, at the sight of Priam's tears."

## From the Boston Patriot.

The Sachem, arrived at this port on Sunday, has on board two Siamese youths, males, eighteen years of age, their bodies connected from their birth. They appear to be in good health, and apparently contented with their confined situation.

We have seen and examined this strange freak of nature. It is one of the greatest living curiosities we ever saw. The two boys are about five feet in height, of well proportioned frames, strong and active, good natured, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—and withal intelligent and sensible—exhibiting the appearance of two well made Siamese youths—with the exception that by a substance apparently bony or cartilaginous, about seven inches in circumference, and four in length, proceeding from the umbilical region of each, they are firmly united together. They have a good appetite, appear lively, and run about the deck and cabin of the ship with the same facility that any two healthy lads would do, with their arms over each other's shoulders, this being the position in which they move about. They will probably be exhibited to the public, when proper arrangements have been made. They will be objects of great curiosity, particularly to the medical faculty. Their unnatural union is no more of a curiosity than the vigorous health they enjoy, and their apparent entire contentedness with their condition. One of the boys is named Chang, the other Eng; together they are called *Ching-Eng*.

*Lake Record.*—The Welland Canal published at St. Catharines, Canada, gives an account, twelve and fourteen years ago, of an enormous war-prodigious dimensions, of the Ten Mile Creek. Their account, it must be thirty feet in length, or fifteen inches in diameter or bunches on it.—alarm, it immediately appeared. This we believe is one of the kind seen in Lake Ontario; we can learn, there can be the existence of such inland seas." Twenty years ago, quite a senile along the lake Oswego and the St. account of a wonderful ich chased a boat on

subject; but the series of the war ever since.

*Assure,* that specimens Indian have been equal to the Benr protection and the late Tariff.

## Village record.

## WITCHORFT, &c.

The following is the last count of an indictment, which was sent to the Grand Jury of Northumberland county, last week, against a circus company, consisting of Messrs. Harrington, Downie, Downs, Bacon, Stokes the clown, &c. for a nuisance in exhibiting in the borough of Sunbury. The bill was ignored, and the county to pay costs. The said last count, which can scarcely find a parallel in the records of New England folly, superstition and persecution, is as follows:

"And the inquest aforesaid, on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further present, That said Mr. Harrington, &c. possessing the power of *Witchcraft, Conjurition, Enchantment, and Sorcery*, and being moreover persons of evil and depraved dispositions, and as magical characters having private conference with the *spirit of darkness*, did, at the Borough of Sunbury, in the county aforesaid, on the nineteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid, in the Circus aforesaid, expose to the view of divers and very many people of this commonwealth, various feats, acts, deeds, exhibitions and performances of magic, and witchcraft, such as "Grand parade by the whole stud of Horses," "Young American hanging from his horse," "Leaping over a horse through hoops, over garters, through a barrel," "Roman attitudes," "Comic stilt dance," wherein the clown foot was palpably displayed—"Flying by the whole company," "Master Bacon riding upon his head instead of his seat of honor," "Wonderful somerset from a horse at full speed, by Mr Downie," "Dropping from the rope and coming to life," to the great mortification of the bystanders—Battue "Leaps," "Vaulting," "Peasant's Frolic," "Officer and Recruit, or Double Transformation," "Tip flaps and Cobler's frolic," to the evil example of all kindred spirits, for the promulgation of the infernal arts, to the great scandal and delusion of the human species, contrary to the act of 33d Henry the Eighth, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

## AMOS ELLMAKER, Attorney General.

## PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18. VILLAINOUS SEDUCTION.

In the beginning of this month, a fellow stole from her parents, in the eastern shore of Maryland, and against her own will, a young female, whom he persuaded to use no violent exertions to return, under the assurance that he would marry her as soon as they arrived in Philadelphia. Upon reaching the city he placed her at a house of ill-fame, in Walnut street below Broad, which he represented to his victim as a respectable boarding house. He then gave her 15 dollars, saying that he must be absent a day or two to make the necessary preparations for their marriage. More than a week elapsed without her hearing any thing further from him, when the mistress of the house informed her that she should receive visitors; and that a gentleman would wait upon her that evening. This announcement threw her into great distress, but her remonstrances were not listened to.—Agreeably to appointment, the gentleman came; when after unavailing attempts to excite his compassion, she alarmed the neighborhood by screams of murder. A number of persons collected, who drove the gentleman (who is the father of a large family) from the house, and finally succeeded in getting the unfortunate creature an asylum at a weaver's who lives next door, where she still remains.

The Salem Observer quotes, as favorite expressions, in a price current which ought to be named, as it must be, the first ever conducted by a wit, "tar sticks a little in first hands—indigo prospects rather blue—tobacco yields a fair quid pro quo—cheese inanimate, but shows signs of life."

It is stated that the number of sheep lost by what is called the dry rot this season, in the West of England, exceeds 100,000.

In the market place at Cadiz are sold grasshoppers, confined in little traps, to entertain the chambers of the Cadiz ladies with their evening chirp. At Seville, a pet lamb is quite as common an inmate of the house as the dog, and it is by no means rare to see a full sized merino, grown up in family favor, following its master about the streets to his daily avocation.

On the 30th October, in New South Wales, a convulsion, heaving up into chambers, and splitting here and there into destructive charms. In the vicinity of Seville, the volcano, discovered about a twelve month ago, was throwing up "sulphureous flame and pitchy mould." The natives considered it as the work of the Devil.

## Nat. Gaz.